App. F. IX-4

Previous References. 1941. (Cens) File No. 18-41
Serial Nos. 3

Later References.
Cens/18-41-5-7
C.B. 210-42-1 and (Celtn)

PRESERVED

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. One

Part B for November 1941

SUBJECT.

Copies of the Census Superintendent's correspondence with the Census Commissioner for India regarding the scheme of his essay (Vol I of the Census report), the manner of printing & copies of proof of sample pages of the report etc.

F.B. Ramanne 25/III/41

General and Revenue Secretariat — Cens. File No. /8. of 191/. [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

From the Census Superintendent,
No. 684 dated 14/10/41

Forwards copies of his correspondence with the Census Commissioner for India regarding the Scheme of the Essay (Vol I of the Census Report) the manner of printing etc. for information.

The Census Supdt has also enclosed a sample page of the Preface of the Report, wherein he has stated the lines on which he is preparing the report, the Changes he is going to introduce etc. such as the introduction of photographs

Flag 'X'

Flag 'Y'

It will be seen from the Census Comm'r's (for his) letter to the Census Supdt that the former has generally approved all the suggestions of the Census Supdt and has only suggested that paragraph headings should be sparingly used.

The above letter from the Census Supdt is sent only for the information of Govt.

Submitted for perusal.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
5. NOV. 1941
NO. 3751

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER FOR L. S. G & P. H.
Date 4-11-41
No. 2602

24/10.
24/X/41

Sec'y 4/11/41

Min L S G 3/11/41 3.11.41

X Dewan 5.11.41

7/11/41

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 03967—GPB—5,000—30-6-41

7/11/41

4/11/41

Cens. 18-41-3 G.O.M. 2082

No. 684 41-42 Cenbdy 17/10

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT
IN MYSORE,
Dated Bangalore, 14th October 1941.

FROM

P. H. KRISHNA RAO, ESQ., M.A.,
CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT IN MYSORE,
BANGALORE.

To

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA, ESQ., B.A.,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department,
BANGALORE.

GEN. & REV. SECTT
16 OCT. 1941
GEN. MIS. BRANCH.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith for information of Government, copies of my letter No. 588 dated the 26th September '41 to the Census Commissioner for India and of his reply thereto, together with its enclosures regarding the Scheme of the Essay, (Volume I of the Census Report) the manner of printing etc.,. Copies of proof of sample pages of the Report sent to the Census Commissioner are also sent herewith for information.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

SRS.

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT.

Copy of D.O. Letter No. 588/41-42 dated 27th Sep. '41 from the Census Superintendent in Mysore, Bangalore to the Census Commissioner for India, New Delhi.

--oOo--

I am grateful to you for your letter No. 1-Report dated the 7th July '41, enclosing copy of your correspondence with Captain R. G. Wreford.

2 I consider it fortunate that your ideas and mine should correspond so largely about the form the Synoptic Essay should take. It is this that made me ~~to~~ look forward eagerly to your visit to Mysore, but as it is not to be, I shall content myself with giving you my idea of what I intend to do.

3 The whole scheme of the Essay has now taken a definite shape in my mind and I began drafting the Report some time ago. The first draft of the Preface sheet which I enclose, will give you an idea of the Scheme with which, I hope you will be in entire accord. The Essay will studiously avoid unnecessary reference to Administrative details. And Tables, Charts and Diagrams will be given only when absolutely necessary to elucidate a point which cannot otherwise be properly elucidated. I shall endeavour to make the Essay an organic whole. It will describe not only the present conditions but take a retrospective view of the past developments and also indicate further trends.

4 I have had the matter set in type in order to have an idea as to how it will look if the Report is printed in two columns or in one, - right across the page as usual. My own opinion is that it would be less of a strain on the eye if it is in two columns, as the width of the page is now a little more than in previous Censuses. The sample pages are enclosed for your perusal. I prefer the one in two columns without the central verticle line. I hope it will meet with your approval also.

5 I also intend introducing a number of Photographs into the Report to give a graphic record of the progress the country has made since 1881, the year which as you know, marks the Rendition of the Mysore State to Indian Rule. I have some very interesting photographs of the changes that have come over the people in matter of

dress

dress and appearance, the improvements in cities and towns, and in the matter of industries, education, and medical relief. There would also be some photographs of persons who may be called the Makers of the Modern Mysore. I have the general lay reader in mind and would like to interest him in my report. With the same object in view, I am intending to bring out a popular volume in Crown Octavo. This would contain only the essence of what I say in the Census Report, whereas the latter would contain all that I have to say on any topic. The popular volume may be priced at Re 1/- a copy amd would be entitled " The Population & Resources of Mysore 1881-1941 ".

6. I shall be grateful for your opinion on the Scheme and the form the printed Report might take.

- - - - -

Copy of letter No. 4-C-6/10-41, Simla dated the 6th October '41 from the Census Commissioner for India, to the Census Superintendent in Mysore, Bangalore.

Re: Synoptic Essay.

I was glad to have your D.O. of 26th September and its enclosures.

1. On the first point I definitely prefer the double column and in fact had already adopted it in printing on behalf of the provinces.

Do not have the central vertical line; it is quite unnecessary for the purpose of easy reading and the appearance of the matter is improved by its omission.

As you know, I have always thought that printing in this country makes far too free a use of lines.

2. I thoroughly approve of the popular edition in Octavo and had the British India operations gone on it was my intention to develop this line.

3. From the material now sent I should think your scheme would develop most satisfactorily. The only suggestion I should make is to be very sparing with paragraph headings. These are apt to break up the appearance and also the thread, and in an essay one should avoid anything that might produce this effect.

See

See my comments to the Travancore Superintendent on this point which I think were sent to other Superintendents for information.

I shall be interested to follow the progress of your essay and am anticipating that Mysore will perhaps give the fullest expression to my ideas on this point.

With kind regards.

- - - - - -

'C o p y'

SRS

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT.

PREFACE.

This Census was taken on 1st March 1941. The numerous enquiries that I received during the Census operations were an indication of the growing interest that the intelligensia are taking in the collection of statistics and of the very general desire that opportunity should be taken of the Census that comes only once in ten years to gather as much reliable data as possible. Among the innovations introduced in this Census to meet this desire may be mentioned: (1) the taking of a Census of industrial employment in the State, (2) a survey of the house room available for each family in urban areas, (3) ascertaining the number of cattle and their distribution in the two cities of Mysore and Bangalore, (4) a census of beggars in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore under the special orders of Government, (5) the inclusion of a linguistic map of the territories where *Kannada* is the principal mother tongue, (6) the amplification of the Village Tables to show the number of persons vaccinated and literate; and the medical, educational and drinking water facilities in each village, and (7) the addition of a table to show the distribution of the population in each town according to literacy and caste. A special chapter is devoted for the first time to the four cities in the State. The taking of an Economic Census as part of the General Census was considered and given up as it was thought that an economic survey of individual wealth and individual income may wait until we have a fairly reliable estimate of the wealth and income of the community as a whole. The results of the population Census could be studied in the meanwhile against a historical and economic background on the data already available.

These data are contained in the Second Edition of the *Mysore Gazetteer* by Lewis Rice, where statistics are brought up to 1895; the revised edition of the *Gazetteer* by Mr. Hayavadana Rao bringing the facts up to 1924; the Statistical Abstracts of Mysore published in 1915, 1921 and 1926; the available Season and Crop Reports, the Reviews of the Foreign Rail-borne Trade of Mysore and other publications of the Industries and Commerce Department, and the

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The statistical needs of a progressive country, like Mysore, are ever expanding. Hence it was that the statistics in the Abstract for 1915 were found inadequate in 1921 and 1926. I find that these statistics too have to be amplified further to serve our present-day needs. Information, even approximately correct, is not available, for instance, about agricultural and industrial production. It is time that effective steps are taken to remedy this grave defect, if we want to have a comprehensive policy, a plan and an organisation for the development of the country. It would be necessary to have, as in all progressive countries, a permanent statistical department, to determine the kind of statistics that would be required by the student and the administrator in an ever changing world, to collect them from the several departments of Government and other sources, and check and compile them and bring out an annual publication in the quickest possible time after the close of the year. Even the taking of the population Census once in ten years may well be made part of the duties of this permanent department and it may be possible, ultimately, with the help of such a permanent organisation, even to dispense with the taking of the decennial Census, as it would be part of its duties to keep the population figures up-to-date from year to year. The belated publication of statistical information by different departments—in many cases irreconcilable—at long and uncertain intervals, is not very useful.

In the absence of such an organisation, the Census would be a very good opportunity for taking stock of a country's progress. The establishment of a settled Government in the country from 1831; the development of communications and the improvement of tanks between 1831 and 1881; the establishment of the Gold Mining Industry in 1891; the inauguration of the Hydro-electric Scheme in 1901; the Krishnarajasagara, the Iron Works, the Mysore Bank, the Mysore University, the Economic Conference, the Departments of Agriculture, and Industries and Commerce, the Village Improvement Scheme—all of which came into being between the years 1911-1921; the Industrial policy of the Government and the improvement of towns and cities in recent years; world events like the Great War of 1914-18; the policy of economic self-sufficiency pursued by some of the Nations, with the five-year and ten-year plans consequent on such policies—have all affected as much, if not more, the prosperity and efficiency of our population, as the Great Famine of 1877-78 or the first plague of 1898-99 or the Influenza of 1919 affected its growth and distribution. The Census Report cannot take the one into account and leave the other out.

I propose, therefore, to describe in my Census Report not only the growth and distribution of the population, but the progress the country has made since 1881, the year which marked the rendition of the State to Indian Rule, in developing its resources and in improving the health, education and efficiency of the people. This, I am aware, is a new orientation of the object of the Census but I hope the results would justify the change in the method of presentation.

In accordance with this plan, the First Part of the Report gives a general description of the country, the Second Part deals in detail with the progress—Social, Economic and Cultural—from 1881-1941, and the Third Part records the conclusions drawn from discussions in the Second Part and indicates future trends.

This procedure has entailed much more labour than I anticipated. I have had to consider the whole Report in perspective, bring a sense of proportion to bear on the several Chapters, have constantly in mind, the theme of the Report and endeavour to make of the Report a homogeneous whole—a Report that flows from paragraph to paragraph and chapter to chapter—in a way to interest not only the expert and the student of statistics but the lay man who is interested in the country. With the same end in view, I have tried to make the Report as brief as possible so as not to tire the reader and not to burden it with too many Tables or with too many explanations or comments on Tables when they are avoidable. But I have provided Maps and Diagrams where they would be really helpful in illustrating certain points. The more studious reader will find ample material for study in the Tables which are published in a separate Volume.

I have been very ably assisted in my task by my two Assistants Mr. S. Nagappa and Mr. T. Shamanna.

PREFACE

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